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SAVE THE TRIPLE A.

THE APPEAL which went forth in this state Friday from men who actually farm and who actually have some connection with agriculture deserves the most enthusiastic support. It was directed toward the sanguine contest now going on in the United States senate over amendments to the Triple A. The situation is critical. By a decisive vote, the opponents of the administration measure succeeded in reversing an earlier Roosevelt victory.

Nebraska has an appalling stake in the preservation of the agricultural adjustment act. In this state we are without great mineral resources and great industrial activities to supplement the wealth which comes from the farm. Nebraska's income, directly or indirectly, in the rural regions or in the towns and cities, comes from the soil, from the grain crops planted and harvested, from the livestock raised and fattened, from the many other branches of agricultural activity which exist here.

Perhaps the economic structure will be understood when the fact is recalled that no states, except North Dakota, South Carolina, and Mississippi have less in mineral resources. Those three, together with Nebraska, ranked about even in the annual income from minerals during the year for which the last figures were available. Each produced about 1 million dollars worth of mineral wealth. And how does this compare with our neighboring farm states? For the state of Iowa for the same year, the people of Iowa were enriched to the extent of 70 millions from mineral resources, and the people of Kansas directly to the south realized an income of 116 millions. It is not that we begrudge those people this income. Quite to the contrary, Nebraska rejoices that they have it. And coincident with this income from mineral resources, flourishing industry provides employment for thousands in these two states, fattens payrolls, and furnishes a livelihood.

That clearly reveals the basic economic structure of Nebraska.

A year ago when this state produced virtually nothing, its face was saved by the benefit checks received by thousands and thousands of farmers who participated either in the wheat reduction program or in the corn-hog contracts. Two years ago, when from a standpoint of production the state fared somewhat better, prices were so ruinously low because of a huge flooded with supplus that the farmers were confronted with ruin and bankruptcy. And while republican partisans are inveighing to give this Triple A program any credit whatsoever, and insist that the drouth itself is wholly responsible for the increased prices, yet the fact remains that prices did advance immediately after the Triple A program got underway and long before the positive character of the drouth was established they were double, and in some instances treble, what they had been during the previously disastrous low points.

All this is so well known as to permit of no argument.

If the Triple A is to be scrapped, then what program is to be substituted? Shall it be the confusion of the late '20s? Shall it be the slow and gradual bleeding of farm populations? Shall the agricultural peoples of this country, representing fully a third of its population, in reality the great market for its tariff protected mills and factories, shall this group be deprived of the only real, earnest, honest effort made in their behalf to establish a parity between the people of the great cities and the people of the farming states? Certainly, the great cities are howling. They want the prices of foodstuffs reduced. They do not care what happens to the farmer as long as they get their breads and their meats and their other foodstuffs cheaply. Every Nebraska representative in congress should rise to the defense of the Triple A.

Ranson Named Head Of Bar Association

Attorneys Oppose Alterations In American Constitution.

LOS ANGELES, July 20—(AP)—Renewed interest in defense of the American constitutional form of government and steps taken for co-ordination of the bar were listed today by leading attorneys as the significant achievements of the annual convention of the American Bar association.

The vital interest shown in adherence to American constitutional form of government, and the obvious sentiment that that form of government is not considered outmoded are easily the most significant developments," said Frank J. Hogan of Washington, D. C.

Hogan's comment followed action by which the association went on record as pledging itself to oppose alterations in the essential lines of the American constitution by the "process of corruption of its text."

William L. Ransom, New York City, was elected president of the association by a margin of 31 votes over James M. Beck of Washington, D. C. Former congressmen from Pennsylvania and former solicitor general of the United States.

John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D., was re-elected treasurer, and William P. MacCracken of Washington, D. C., was named secretary again. New members of the executive committee also were elected.

TODAY'S COMMON ERROR.

Never say, "The topic of the first chapter tells of Indian wars," say, "is Indian wars."

ITALY'S CASUALTIES BEGIN.

TWO MONTHS before the time set for hostilities to open in Mussolini's war of conquest against Ethiopia, without a shot having as yet been fired, the Italian newspapers have begun to print casualty lists reported from northeastern Africa, where the dictator's forces are being assembled in preparation for the military offensive planned to start in September.

Tropical heat is getting in its deadly work on the Italian soldiery to such an extent that the newspapers, with Mussolini's permission, publish the information that up to date 70 men of the army of invasion have succumbed to it, while 1,000 civilian workers sent to perform the necessary auxiliary labor have been returned to their homeland because they could not stand the climate.

These facts are gleaned over in the press with the suggestion that during the same period 150 deaths from heat have also occurred in Italy, the inference being that mortality from that cause among the troops is not unduly large.

It is very cold comfort that can be drawn from such a comparison, however. Italy has a population exceeding 41,000,000. Among that number, 150 heat fatalities is but an infinite small fraction of the whole—one in 270,000, or thereabouts. And this takes in aged people, babes, invalids, and everybody.

The soldiers transported to Africa are young men of rugged health and vitality, physically able to withstand conditions that the common run of mankind could not. There are about 100,000 of them, according to the best information available. Yet 70 of these, or one in 1,400, have already succumbed to the effects of the torrid sun beating down on the semi-desert country where they are quartered. The ratio of deaths in their ranks is almost 200 times as great as among the Italians at home.

Is this a forerunner of what will happen when Mussolini orders his armies to advance into the wild and barren tropical region that he has set out to annex?

STRIKE VIOLENCE AGAIN.

IT IS A matter for deep regret that violence and rioting have again broken out in the strike of a portion of the employes of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company. This is to be deplored on account of all concerned, the strikers, the non-strikers, the company, and most of all, the public. The latter has the right to expect uninterrupted service and the company has the right to furnish such service without interference upon the part of the strikers or those who sympathize with them.

It should be apparent to the strikers and their sympathizers that they never can win without the support of public opinion, and they should also know that the most certain way to forfeit such support is through rioting, destroying property and assaulting men who did not see fit to surrender their jobs or who accepted sorely needed places when offered to them.

Violence is never justified, and for this reason it never can win. The American people are for the most part disposed to be fair, but it is difficult to be fair when there is no effort to give them the facts. They must resort to that sort of thing in order to carry its point. Because a man may be able to whip another in a fist fight by no means implies that the victor was right in the quarrel which led to the fisticuffs.

The street car company may be driven into bankruptcy as a result of this strike, but that will in no manner help the strikers, nor will it help Omaha or any other city. Bankruptcy in such event would be compelled to rely on makeshift transportation schemes, for a time at least, and everybody would be loser, as has been the case up to this time.

DEATH OF A GANGSTER.

LOUIS ALTERIE, former Chicago bootleg king and Capone henchman, was rubbed out by blasting gangster guns in the Windy City this week. The death of Alterie, born Leland Verain, was "only another gangster killing" to many, but to readers with long memories his death was the excuse for a bit of delving into the sometimes sordid, sometimes colorful and occasionally dramatic history of the prohibition age.

It was during those years that Alterie rose to power as a run king on Chicago's north side, later becoming a Capone associate when the beer baron "eliminated" business competitors. But the rear of gangland's guns didn't mean destruction for Alterie —until this week. With Capone it was whispered Alterie climbed to a position as trusted counsellor, but always he was a roistering hail fellow-well met.

He bought red satin shirts that cost $40 each. He had a fancy for $300 sombreros. His taste for diamonds reputedly cost him thousands. And he had a Colorado ranch which he called his "insurance."

But Alterie, who adopted his name after a prize fighter he admired was killed in an accident, was a devil when he was drunk. And his associates said he was subject to violent fits of temper. Successful in his racket and trusted by Capone, Alterie was as notorious as a movie "big shot" racketeer.

But gangland justice caught him up. Nine slugs were found in his wilted body. "Two Gun" Alterie swaggered from his hotel this week to meet death, and Chicago is without the services of another racketeer.

Walter Wedell Crashes

GULFPORT, Miss., July 20—(AP)—The flying career of Walter Wedell, who followed in the footsteps of his more famous brother, Jimmy, has ended.

He crashed to his death yesterday with a passenger, Howard L. Sanders, 22, of Anderson, S. C., when his plane fell into a shallow shoal off Chandeleur islands, 30 miles south of here.

The bodies of the two men were recovered.

Cotton Pickers Strike

LAREDO, Tex., July 20—(AP)—Thirteen thousand cotton pickers in the Don Martin section of Mexico, 30 miles southwest of Laredo, went on strike today for higher wages. Growers said 10,000 pickers were ready to take the places of the strikers. The crop is valued at 13,000,000 pesos.

OFF THE RECORD

By Ed Reed

"Cleopatra has absolutely no sense of rhythm—always stepping on my feet"

DIET and HEALTH

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D., Author of "The Human Body."

TEN RULES GIVEN FOR BENEFICIAL VACATION

While a good cost of sun generally is considered to be a sign of health, it really has nothing to do with health at all. It simply is a protective action on the part of the body against the rays of the sun which may and can do harm. Sunlight is certainly necessary for health, but at the same time, in too large doses can cause many uncomfortable and even serious conditions.

The nature of tan is not thoroughly known. It is undoubtedly a deposit of some chemical in the lowest layer of the true skin. This material is probably one of the sulphur compounds of the body, either cystin or melanin. After the tan has occurred in the skin, the opaque chemical substance protects the skin, and especially the underlying structures, from any further harm from sunlight.

A perfect method for preventing sunburn has not yet been perfected. Theoretically what such a method should be is a dye which can be rubbed into the skin and which will deposit itself just like the tan does in the skin cells and remain there, protecting the skin and underlying structures until Nature has created the natural layer of tan. You see, this includes a very delicate thing, namely, that the substance will not interfere with Nature's process of forming the tan layer.

Substance Sure to Be Found.

That such a substance will be found in the near future is quite certain. I understand from dermatologists who are experimenting with it that success may be just around the corner. The substance when found would have more value than simply that of protecting a vanity. In other words, it would have more than a cosmetic value.

There are certain people who are exposed to sun and water, and who develop conditions of the skin as a consequence which are almost diseases. One of these is called "sailor's handa" and another is "farmer's neck." Everybody is familiar with the corrugated and leatherized appearance of the necks of farmers. The sun-baked skins are also subject to degeneration in the form of skin cancers. A substance, then, which could be used by people in these occupations to prevent the development of the skin condition, would have real value.

Another disease that probably can be caused by sunlight is vitiligo, the formation of pigment in one part of the skin and its absence in white splotches nearby. Probably a substance of this kind described above could be used by individuals who are susceptible to this disease so that they would not acquire the condition on exposure to sunlight.

READY MADE WIFE

BY CORALIE STANTON

SYNOPSIS: Because she and her sister Gladys have anonymous writers in Australia, Lucille Moore persuades Gladys to go there to meet them. Lucille is to be video Corinne while she is away. Lucille is to keep Gladys' secret. Gladys is to keep Lucille's secret. Lucille is to keep her job. Lucille is to keep her job. Lucille is to keep her job